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FRG'S STRAUSS PAYS TOURIST VISIT, MEETS MYFTIU

AU201749 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 20/ATA/ -- The premier of Bavaria and head of Bundesrat of the Federal Republic of Germany, Franz Jozef Strauss, paid a touristic private visit to our country, these days. During his stay in Albania he visited the national historic museum, "Albania Today" exhibition, Skanderbeg's museum in Kruja as well as other historical, cultural and touristic centers in the capital, Durres, Vlore, Sarande and Gjirokaster.

On this occasion, Franz Jozef Strauss was received by the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Manush Myftiu.

Today, the premier of Bavaria and the persons accompanying him left our country for Greece.

MISKA READS HOXHA MESSAGE ON BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY

AU201047 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 20 (ATA) -- The 40th anniversary of the formation of the 16th Shock Brigade was celebrated in Therepel, Skrapar District, yesterday. Amidst the former partisans and the people of the district of Skrapar came also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Pali Miska, the First Secretary of the district party committee Skender Kuci, leading cadres of the party and power organs of the districts of Berat, Permet, Fier, etc.

Wreaths were laid on the lapidary to this event on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the former partisans of the brigade, etc. Then a grand popular rally was organised.

Amidst the indescribable joy, Comrade Pali Miska read out the greeting of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former partisans, cadres of the 16th Shock Brigade, on occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding.

I congratulate you all in this joyful day of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the brigade, the greeting of Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former partisans of the 16th Shock Brigade says among the other things. You were together 40 years ago, when in fiery days of the national liberation war, on August 20, 1944, you gathered in a small square of the mountanious Therepel of Skrapar of the brave men to form the 16th Shock Brigade. The party united in its fold as a steel fist the partisans from Skrapar, Berat and the regions of Mallakastra and Kurvelesh.

Since it was formed, it pitched into battles, this was the road of all the heroic partisans brigades. This is how the 16th Shock Brigade presented itself. You, the partisans of this brigade, led by the Communists, dealt powerful blows to the enemy, in the center of Myzeqe, there where it did not expect.

In continuation, after speaking of the battles waged by this brigade against the German occupiers and the forces of reaction as well as about the 53 martyrs of this brigade, the message says:

As loyal sons of the people, parallel with the militant tasks, you powerfully assisted to strengthen the new power of the national liberation councils and worked tirelessly and full of enthusiasm side by side the workers and peasants to rebuild the burnt houses, roads and bridges destroyed by the occupiers and traitors, bringing to a higher scale the links between the people and their partisan sons and daughters.

At the time when you formed the brigade you were young boys and girls, while now your hairs have become grey. But the heart of the partisan has remained and will always remain young, because the party, socialism we have built and defend with our own forces make us young, provides strength. In the jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation, we will magnificently celebrate this year, we are more proud, stronger, because we see that the great ideals, we fought for and won, became reality.

Our people, under the leadership of our heroic party, will carry forward the socialist victories from one generation to another, will make the economy more powerful, the defence unbreakable and the life happier, the message says in conclusion. The greeting was received with powerful applauses and acclamations.

In his speech, Comrade Pali Miska brought the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

The people of Skrapar has always fought and worked, he said among the other things. Many events and dates, which are linked with the region and the struggle of the people of Skrapar, constitute lapidaries of the history of Albania. The beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha has fought and worked in the fold of the valiant and loyal people of Skrapar.

The 16th Shock Brigade, Comrade Pali Miska continued, was formed at a time when the successive victories of the national liberation army had raised high the morale and militant spirit of the people, had strengthened the unity of the people round the party, and had increased their confidence in the final victory.

After speaking of the magnificent transformations that have taken place during these 40 years of the people's power in all the fields of life in our country and on some problems of the development of the situation in the world, Comrade Pali Miska said in conclusion: We are strong, because our unity is an insurmountable fortress, in the face of which all the enemies have broken their heads. Let us forge ahead with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in mind and heart, let us always carry pick and rifle close to us.

Comrade Pali Miska's speech was often punctuated by powerful applauses and acclamations for our glorious party of labour and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

COCOM BANS HURT W. EUROPE, FRG IN PARTICULAR

AU201250 Sofia BTA in English 1056 GMT 20 Aug 84

["Western Europe Hardest Hurt" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- "At present the FRG-USSR trade and economic contacts provide employment for several hundred thousands of workers in West German economy", points out the Bonn correspondent of RABOTNICHESKO DELO Radoslav Belev in a dispatch carried in today's issue of the paper. "This is of particular relevance in the conditions of mass unemployment and a slack in a number of industrial branches. That is why the business and the influential political circles in the FRG respond with understandable discontent to the U.S.-urged activation of the sinister organisation COCOM (Coordinating Committee on Strategic Exports to Communist Areas)."

The author points out that the COCOM resolutions adopted on July 13 this year, place new barriers to the East-West trade and economic cooperation and inflict damage on the West European countries in the first place and on the FRG in particular. To the same effect is the statement of Mr Hans-Andreas Siemann, deputy organisational secretary of the Federal Association of West German Wholesale and Foreign Trade Companies Inc. He voices the grave concern of the foreign trade circles in the FRG over the U.S.-pursued policy of sanctions.

On his part, Mr Peter Glotz, organisational secretary of the SDP (Social Democratic Party of Germany), qualified the COCOM resolutions as an insult to the West Europeans and as a U.S. tool of countering the competition of Western Europe and Japan. Faced by the escalating crisis, Mr Glotz emphasises, the U.S. and the West Europeans must review their relations. "The point is whether they will strike a balance of their respective interests as sovereign allies, or whether a domineering power will drive its smaller allies into a cul-de-sac," concludes Mr Peter Glotz.

ALEKSANDROV, DASKALOVA MEET GDR JUSTICE MINISTER

AU201911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, who is visiting our country. The two sides briefed each other on the socioeconomic development of the GDR and Bulgaria, on the tasks the two peoples are coping with in accordance with the demands of their parties.

In Sofia today, Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, also met the Ministry of Justice delegation from the GDR headed by Hans-Joachim Heisinger. Opportunities for expanding and intensifying bilateral cooperation in the economic and legal sectors were discussed during this meeting.

BZNS' TANCHEV, ZSL'S MALINOWSKI HOLD TALKS

AU202052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev met Roman Malinowski, president of Poland's United Peasant Party Presidium and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS].

Regarding the further development and expansion of the two fraternal parties traditional, friendly relations, they held a talk which, in turn, is likely to contribute to the intensification and expansion of relations between Bulgaria and Poland, serving the noble idea of rallying the international, democratic, agrarian alliance in the struggle for peace, detente, and social progress.

The two party leaders stressed the tremendously important role and contribution made by the meetings and talks between Comrades Zhivkov and Jaruzelski to the all-round upsurge of Bulgarian-Polish friendship.

FURTHER REPORT ON SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Mladenov, Aubert Dinner Speeches

AU191347 Sofia BTA in English 2014 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA) -- Tonight Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave a state dinner for his Swiss counterpart M. Pierre Aubert.

In his toast speech Mr Petur Mladenov noted with satisfaction the successful promotion of Bulgaro-Swiss relations and their tangible activation in recent years. Considerable progress was made in the sphere of economy. Minister Petur Mladenov gave a positive assessment of the techno-scientific cooperation and the cultural exchange between the two countries. He expressed the view that there are still untapped resources for expanded contacts in various spheres, which should be utilized to the mutual interest.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasised that the currently explosive world situation is due to the policy of the ruinous arms race imposed by imperialism. He qualified the deployment of new American medium range missiles in certain West European countries as an attempt on the part of the U.S. and NATO to disrupt the existing military and strategic balance to their advantage. The maintaining of this balance is a condition for the preservation of peace, Mr Petur Mladenov emphasised. He added that the ultimate goal of the socialist community countries is peace founded not on nuclear equilibrium but on the total removal of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons on dry land, in the oceans and seas and in outer space. He voiced his conviction that the talks between the USSR and the U.S. should be resumed, yet this is possible only if the conditions were restored which existed prior to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise; the talks must be held on the basis of the principles of parity and equal security. These principles, which no one can call unilaterally advantageous, are a sine qua non for all types of negotiations.

Speaking about the Stockholm conference, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out, "in our view, it can win a good name in history if it adopts such confidence- and security-building measures which are not confined to the military aspect alone, but comprise a whole package of political, military-political and contractual-legal measures. The proposals made in the Swedish capital, which are part of a whole complex of ideas advanced by the Warsaw Treaty and unilaterally by the Soviet Union, should be considered with due seriousness and political responsibility."

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs said that the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, advanced by Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, is gathering momentum and is on the course of positive development. The Bulgarian Government contributes its due to the maintenance of a good atmosphere in the Balkans, which is exemplified in concrete terms both by our relations with the other Balkan countries and by the proposed signing of bilateral agreements containing a good neighbourly relations code.

M. Pierre Aubert, member of the Federal Council, underlined in his toast, that this first visit of a head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation to Bulgaria is an expression of the desire for continuing the political dialogue between the two countries on foreign ministers level, which started in October 1982 with the official visit of Mr Petur Mladenov to Bern. He emphasised that he is now in Sofia above all because he is convinced that "now that the situation in the world is aggravating, the direct and personal contacts between senior statesmen are very useful and needed".

"I am convinced", M. Pierre Aubert said, "that our two countries should contribute to the relaxation of tensions, which arouses our concern and commits our efforts". He stressed that the Swiss Confederation "owes much to the overall observance of and respect for the Helsinki Final Act and particularly to the provisions on human rights."

M. Pierre Aubert emphasised that "at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, Switzerland is trying and will persist in trying to seek measures which would restore confidence and build security in Europe". "To achieve this, however, these measures should be complemented by appropriate verification measures", he went on to say and he recalled that in his speech at the opening of the Stockholm conference on Jan. 17, 1984, he emphasised that "no confidence is possible without security".

M. Pierre Aubert said that "Switzerland, whose neutrality is permanent and armed, but who is not a member of any military alliance, is well aware that the fate of Europe in the centre of which she is situated, is her fate, too. This is the cause for her concern over the turning of this continent into a huge and dangerous arms stockpile".

The head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department went on to voice his confidence that his talks in Bulgaria will be very useful and will "make their modest but needed contribution to international understanding."

Zhivkov-Aubert Meeting

AU201625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Pierre Aubert, member of the Swiss Federal Council and head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department, at the Evsinograd residence near Varna today.

Let us hear a few details on this talk: Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that this visit to our country by a leader of Swiss diplomacy will give an incentive to our relations in various fields. The most important problems of international relations were discussed with particular attention during the talk. The chairman of the State Council stressed our country's concern over the aggravated international tension and confirmed Bulgaria's basic aspiration, which our country shares with the other socialist community member-countries, to jointly work for the consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation in the world, for disarmament and detente. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out Bulgaria's firm resolve to continue to make its contribution to the maintenance of good-neighborly relations, to the intensification of efforts aimed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

During the talk, the Swiss guest set forth his country's stand on international issues. He stressed Switzerland's adherence to the policy of cooperation among states (?and to the principles of permanent neutrality).

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of relations between Switzerland and Bulgaria, and their readiness to work for the further expansion and intensification of relations was emphasized.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1613 GMT on 20 August adds: "Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov also took part in the talks.

["Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave an official luncheon in honor of Mr. Pierre Aubert."]

Mladenov-Aubert Discussion

AU201855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Pierre Aubert, head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, ended in Varna today.

At today's talk the two ministers exchanged opinions on the so-called hot points in the world. The two ministers focused their attention upon the situation in the Middle East, South Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean basin. It was pointed out that to liquidate the hotbeds of tension is likely to considerably contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the respective areas, as well as throughout the world. Petur Mladenov and Pierre Aubert stressed that the existing problems must be resolved on a lasting and just basis in the interests of all countries and peoples involved. This is how they can contribute to peace, detente, and understanding.

Aubert Departure

AU201954 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Pierre Aubert, member of the Federal Council and head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation stressed before journalists today the fruitful character of the talks he had in this country.

The guest pointed out that economic cooperation between the two countries is considerable. The contacts in the sphere of culture are also good and the political dialogue is being successfully carried out in spite of the ideological differences.

"I am glad to note", the leader of the Swiss diplomacy said, "that there is a mutual wish to promote cooperation. This will be of benefit not only to our two countries, which are not rich in raw materials, but also to peace in Europe and the world. Small countries like ours can actively contribute to peace and understanding and our dialogue must become a tradition."

Later, Mr. Pierre Aubert left this country. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1900 GMT on 20 August adds that Aubert was seen off by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov at Varna airport.]

BCP, NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY STANDS 'CLOSE'

AU151541 Sofia BTA in English 0647 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 15 (BTA) -- Last night Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received a delegation of the Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA) of the Netherlands (Labour Party) including Mr Max van den Berg -- chairman and Mr Wim van Velzen -- secretary, who are here on a brief working visit at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The guests evinced particular interest in Bulgaria's Balkan policies and esteemed positively this country's efforts to convert this region into a nuclear weapon-free zone, one of goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. Mr Todor Zhivkov held in high esteem the stands, activity and contribution of the PvdA in the development of the anti-missile movement in the Netherlands and on international scale.

The guests confirmed the stands of the Dutch Labour Party opposing new nuclear weapons in both Western and Eastern Europe and stressed in this context that the PvdA would spare no effort to avert the deployment of the cruises and Pershings II on Dutch territory.

Underlining their deep alarm over the upgrading tension and the elements of confrontation in the relations between states, the two parties' representatives found that the stands of the BCP and the PvdA on a wide range of international issues and in particular on the ways and means to avert a new, extremely perlious phase in the nuclear arms race were identical or close irrespective of the differences of opinion existing on some other matters.

The two parties favour the curbing of the arms race and making efficacious steps towards nuclear disarmament and reducing the conventional weapon based on the principles of equality and equal security, the resuming in good faith of the negotiations on all kinds of nuclear weaponry in view of lowering the level of nuclear-missile opposition in Europe till the absolute freeing of the continent from nuclear weapons. They underlined the importance of such proposals that might make a major contribution to consolidating mutual confidence such as refusal to use nuclear weapons first, averting the militarization of outer space, concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations, suspending and reducing the military expenditure, freeing Europe from chemical weapons, establishing nuclear weapon-free zones, and mutual and balanced reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The two parties to the talks emphasized the great importance of and expressed their full backing to the anti-war movement launched in Europe and other continents with the active participation and important contribution of the representatives of the broadest social strata irrespective of their ideological, political, and religious creed.

On this basis the two sides reaffirmed their striving to continue making efforts to resume the frank and constructive dialogue between the East and the West, for turning international relations back on the road to detente.

Readiness was also expressed to resume and extend the contacts and the dialogue on both bilateral and multilateral basis with communist, social democratic and other parties in the name of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation among nations.

UGANDAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU200955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of the People's Congress of Uganda, led by its general secretary, John Luwuliza-Kirunda, minister of internal affairs, has arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation was greeted at Sofia airport by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as by other officials.

Afterwards, official talks between a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, and the People's Congress of Uganda, led by John Luwuliza-Kirunda, general secretary of the People's Congress, began. Serafim Serafimov, Bulgarian ambassador to Uganda, is taking part in the talks.

Received by Kubadinski, Aleksandrov

AU201900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Talks were held in Sofia between delegations of the Fatherland Front National Council, headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, and of the People's Congress of Uganda, headed by John Luwuliza-Kirunda, general secretary of the People's Congress and minister of internal affairs of Uganda.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed the guests on our country's achievements in building socialism and on the role played by the Fatherland Front in accomplishing the most important sociopolitical tasks. It was pointed out during the talks that positive opportunities exist for expanding relations and cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the People's Congress of Uganda, which will be useful for both countries. The delegation from the People's Congress of Uganda, headed by John Luwuliza-Korunda, was later received by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov.

ZHIVKOV MEETS VARNA OKRUG ORGANS 17 AUG

AU171807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] The traditional meeting of Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the Bureau of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of the Okrug People's Council took place today.

Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, cordially greeted the dear guest and briefed him on the work of the okrug party organization in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov positively evaluated the work of the Varna Okrug party organization. He made valuable recommendations related to the further work for implementing the strategic tasks of our socioeconomic and spiritual development.

DZHUROV ATTENDS MEETING, MINCHEV READS REPORT

AU201846 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Yash-Kishinev operation the Sofia public expressed its profound gratitude to the Soviet people, to the heroic and invincible Soviet Army which routed the Hitlerist hordes, saved the peoples from the ominous offensive of fascism and rendered decisive aid to the Bulgarian people in their victory of September 9, 1944.

An official meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of this gigantic battle was held here today at which Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo and minister of national defense, was present as well as Lieutenant General Vyacheslav Kotov, assistant of the representative of the commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Countries with the Bulgarian People's Army and military attaches from the socialist countries.

Lieutenant-General Radnyu Minchev, first deputy chief of the general headquarters of the Bulgarian People's Army, delivered a report which dwelled on the role of the Yash-Kishnev operation in the further progress of the war. For the Balkans and especially for Bulgaria this operation was of paramount importance, he said, because it created favourable conditions for consolidating the anti-fascist struggle and rendered decisive aid to the victory of the September 9 revolution. In the history of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union this operation was one of the most successful strategic advancing ones and it had considerable military and political consequences. Its realisation delivered shattering blow on one of the strongest groups of the fascist Germany Army which stood in the way to the Danube, the Balkans and Hungary.

Lieutenant General Radnyu Minchev defined the attempts of the bourgeois historians and ideologists to re-examine and falsify the most important events of the Second World War as futile. The campaign started by the U.S. and the other NATO countries aims at misrepresenting and belittling the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of fascist Germany and is dictated by their wish to justify and strengthen the military presence of the U.S. in Europe and to divert the attention of world public from the real reasons for the aggravation of the military and political situation in the world.

U.S. WILL FAIL TO DEFLECT REAGAN JOKE CRITICISM

AU201435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 84

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Who Is Exaggerating What"]

[Text] After a 5-day delay, the United States has finally issued an official statement on President Reagan's statement during the Saturday [11 August] voice test at his ranch in Santa Barbara, namely, that he had just "signed a law forever outlawing Russia from the world" and that "we begin bombing in 5 minutes." Has the United States excused itself? Did it express regret over what the world unanimously called an immense scandal, a provocation, proof of the hypocrisy of Reagan's pseudopeaceful phrases about the alleged will to sincerely negotiate with the Soviet Union on nuclear armament limitation? Oh no!

Instead, the declaration issued by the U.S. State Department accused the Soviet Union of "blowing up" the entire matter "for propaganda reasons" and of allegedly "erronerously interpreting American policy toward the USSR."

In that case, the White House should not only accuse the Soviet Union of that "sin," but the numerous politicians in the West as well, who can on no account be called "Moscow's friends" -- the millions of people who want to live in peace without the feeling that a Danocles sword of nuclear war is hanging over them; in brief, all those who have drawn the logical conclusion from Reagan's statement that it was "sally unprecedentedin its hostility toward the USSR and dangerous for peace," as the TASS declaration characterized it.

The American NBC television network was correct in stating that "many people are saying that President Reagan's statement about the intended bombing of the Soviet Union was definitely no joke, and has evoked a serious reaction abroad."

In fact, the policy pursued by the Reagan administration proves, as Michael Myerson, director of the American Peace Council, said, that the "White House chief is not joking when he speaks of the endeavor to achieve nuclear supremacy and deliver a first strike." The Italian paper LA REPUBBLICA has justly noted that Reagan's statement "reveals the American President's innermost desire, and proves the contradiction between his thoughts and his words uttered in a public forum". David Newsom, director of the Institute for Diplomatic Studies at Georgetown University, judges that Reagan's statement "reflects his way of thinking, if even in unguarded moments he makes joking remarks about something as serious as that."

The absolute majority of judicious people, both in the East and West, have simply concluded that we do not have a "bad joke" here that is best quickly forgotten, but on the contrary, to quote the Belgian paper LA CITE, "we have further proof of the dangerous stances maintained by the top American representative." In other words, sensible people are not alarmed simply by one of the U.S. President's statements; they are alarmed by his entire policy.

This is why, instead of seriously reflecting on what is evoking increasing concern and opposition in the world, including America's allies, the White House wants to sweep the whole matter under the table by clamoring about an alleged "Moscow exaggeration." The U.S. State Department is topping its shamelessness by accusing the Soviet Union of allegedly wanting to camouflage its "unwillingness to conduct negotiations with the United States" by what actually is justified alarm.

So who is exaggerating here? Those who are warning against a nuclear danger, against irresponsibility and a muscle-flexing approach to the most serious problem of the world, or those who are playing a risky game and cynically accusing their critics of "exaggerating"?

If Washington believes that it will maneuver itself out of the entire affair in this manner, it errs.

STROUGAL MEETS ALGERIAN HEAVY INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD201614 Prague CTK in English 1519 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Algerian Minister of Heavy Industry Salim Saadi voiced interest in further extension of cooperation in economy during their talks here Monday. They emphasized possibilities of mounting Czechoslovakia's participation in the plans of development of Algeria especially in metallurgy, engineering and electrical industry, as well as of greater exchange of goods between the two countries.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES SYRIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD161931 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today Syria's Minister of Communications Ra'fat al-Kurdi to discuss ways of promoting economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria, especially in the field of communications. Czechoslovak Minister of Communications Vlastimil Chalupa was also present.

URBAN ARRIVES IN IRAN, MEETS BUDGET MINISTER

LD201706 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran Aug 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, arrived in Iran today, said that his visit is aimed at promoting the two countries' good cooperation and considering possibilities of its extension in other spheres. He stressed that Iran is one of Czechoslovakia's biggest trade partners in developing countries.

Iranian Minister of State in Charge of Plan and Budget Organizations Mohammad Taqi Banki pointed out his country's interest in promotion of economic relations with Czechoslovakia, and underlined that Czechoslovakia can greatly contribute to the development of the Iranian economy.

CHARTER 77 CALLS FOR SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

NC201222 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Prague, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Charter 77, Czechoslovakia's leading dissident group, called today for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, on the eve of the 16th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion.

In a letter to Czechoslovak authorities, the group said a Soviet pullout would "contribute significantly to improving relations between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples" and help the international prestige of the Soviet Union. The Soviet intervention of August 21, 1968, and the continued presence of Soviet troops on Czechoslovak soil undermined the sincerity of Soviet proposals to NATO for the non-use of force in Europe, the letter said. Charter 77 called the intervention the "biggest military operation in Europe since World War II" and said it cut short a "peaceful and autonomous movement whose aim was the creation of a truly democratic socialist society in Czechoslovakia." The invasion, which involved half a million troops from five Warsaw Pact countries, occurred in opposition to the wishes of all constitutional bodies and the political leadership of the country and in violation of international law and all bilateral agreements between Czechoslovakia and Warsaw Pact members, the letter added.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT -- The second Czechoslovak nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice began delivering the first power into the electricity grid at 1939 tonight. A turbogenerator has begun to operate at a 60-megawatt capacity. A second such source will be put into operation shortly. Power workers will then ensure, among other things, a gradual running of the first of the two 440-megawatt blocks of the power plant up to the maximum capacity, to be achieved in October. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 20 Aug 84 LD]

SLOVAKIA'S GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- The state grain procurement plan in the West Slovak Region was fulfilled 100.3 percent and amounted to 805,736 metric tons; 578,102 tons of this amount was wheat and 200,827 tons malt barley. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

LATEST HARVESTING FIGURES -- The state of harvesting work and other field chores in the Czech SR by 13 August was as follows: In Central Bohemia, all cereals were harvested 12.1 percent; winter barley 95.4 percent; spring barley 6.4 percent; winter wheat 0.8 percent; winter rape 26.4 percent; all legumes 11.3 percent; peas 15.8 percent; and the second mowing of perennial fodder crops was completed 94.4 percent. For South Bohemia the percentages are respectively 8.2, 96.7, 2.5, 1.0, 26.7, 1.7 and 83.2. For West Bohemia the percentages are 9.5, 89.9, 0.1, nil, 12.7, nil, nil, and 43.5. For North Bohemia the percentages are 11.6, 71.7, 7.0, 0.5, 18.2, 11.5, 14.3, and 56.6. For East Bohemia the percentages are 14.0, 95.4, 5.6, 6.6, 43.0, 19.8, 26.1, and 58.3. For South Moravia the percentages are 32.0, 86.7, 32.4, 34.3, 60.7, 32.7, 39.3, and 64.2. For North Moravia the percentages are 19.7, 97.2, 20.9, 12.1, 83.9, 17.4, 25.7, and 79.2. And for the Czech SR as a whole the precentages are 16.6, 91.3, 13.0, 11.8, 38.9, 18.2, 25.3, and 69.5. On same date in 1983, the figures were 88.0, 100.0, 85.2, 92.0, 100.0, 73.7, nil, and 81.8. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Aug 84 p 1 AU]

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES -- In 1984, allowances for a total of 3,816,000 children will be apid to 2,060,000 families in the CSSR. The sum total of all allowances will amount to Kcs14.166 billion, which is 2.13 percent more than in 1983. In 1983, 47.6 percent of the families receiving children's allowances had two children; the number of families with one child decreased by 6,068, compared with 1982. The number of families with three and more children also decreased in 1983. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

TELEPHONES IN SLOVAKIA -- Currently Slovakia has a total of 960,242 telephones. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AFFIRMS REAGAN POLICIES

LD202119 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] In Dallas, Texas, the Republican convention is starting today. Nomination of the presidential and vice presidential candidates, adoption of the electoral platform of the Republicans -- these are the planned events of this 4-day convention. Some thoughts on this by Horst Kaeubler:

[Kaeubler] Everyone with name and rank in the Republican Party has made his way to Dallas, to the skyscraper metropolis of the Texas monied aristocracy, the coordinating centers of the oil billionaries. Party convention is the name for the great show at which Reagan and Bush are to be selected for their reelection 6 November. Millions were spent on buying broadcasting time to give the American electors the image of a united party that will lead America to new heights under Reagan. Frank Sinatra, Bob Hope and Pat [name indistinct] arrived from Hollywood to lend support to Reagan's reelection in a large, patriotic, entertainment show. For this event, an elephant, mascot of the Republicans, was even trained to dance to the American national anthem.

Political debates are not expected to take place in Dallas. There is no candidate to challenge Reagan from within the Republican ranks. The extreme right is setting the undisputed tone in the governing party. Reagan has the consensus of the forces of monopoly capitalism, which see their political interests represented in the Republican Party. The electoral platform to be adopted, more of a statement of intent rather than party program, is also unlikely to spark controversy. The Democrats, led by Mondale and Ferraro, are presented to American voters as political weaklings who amply demonstrated their failure during the Carter administration. In constrast, the Reagan-Bush duo is praised for giving back America its lost strength. The new electoral platform is precisely tailored to the politico-ideological credo of the Reagan administration. President Reagan, who wants to be at the levers of American power for another 4 years, is given highest praise for his bold military-strategic doctine.

The Dallas electoral program unreservedly supports Reagan's military arming. A halt to nuclear arms by the Soviet Union and the United States is categorially rejected. The adventurist Central American policy of the Reagan administration is expressly praised. Where, the question presents itself, are the alleged offers of arms control and of negotiations on space weapons that were recently made in Washington under pressure from Soviet disarmament proposals? Nothing, but nothing of a concrete nature is written in the electoral platform. And how could this be, when now the President even wants to revise the Yalta agreement concluded by the anti-Hitler coalition.

Even in Dallas, in the heart of Texas, center of conservative thinking, thousands of Americans gathered at the John F. Kennedy Memorial to protest against the insanity of arming and to demand the freezing of nuclear arms. The world-famous pediatrician, Dr Benjamin Spock called Reagan's arms policy a peace-endangering policy that must cause alarm throughout the world. In order to be protected from these demands, the Republicans built an almost 2-meter-high fence around the convention in the center of Dallas and secure the entrances with meter-high concrete blocks.

TISCH MEETS WITH KUWAITI TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD202027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN) -- The trade unions of the GDR and Kuwait condemn the dangerous policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies.

This was stated by the chairmen of the two trade union organizations, Harry Tisch and Muhammad 'Abd Al-Mohsen al-Osaimi, on Monday during a talk in Berlin. They oppose the new round in the arms race introduced by these states and the stationing of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

The two men praised in particular the latest Soviet initiative for a peace settlement in the Middle East as a sound basis for a comprehensive and just solution of the conflict. The foremost task of the GDR trade union organization in the representation of trade union interests is and remains devoting the utmost strength to the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the safeguarding of a permanent peace, said Harry Tisch. The guests are in the GDR on a several-day visit.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD202004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN) -- On Monday Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and the ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the GDR, Belkacem Ben Yahia, praised the high level of friendly and traditional cooperation between the GDR and Algeria. Erich Honecker received the ambassador for a farewell visit. Erich Honecker and Belkacem Ben Yahia underlined their conviction that the comprehensive and mutually beneficial relations between the two states would deepen to the benefit of both peoples and thus serve the strengthening of peace. Erich Honecker thanked Ambassador Belakacem Ben Yahia for his active work and conferred on him the Star of International Friendship Order in gold in recognition of his services in the development of friendly relations between the GDR and Algeria.

FISCHER, PDRY COUNTERPART MEET IN BERLIN

LD202023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman [PDRY], Oskar Fischer and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, have expressed their concern about the confrontation course of imperialism. As a result of this policy, new areas of tension and new conflicts are being created, both men emphasized during their meeting on Monday in Berlin. Both sides praised the high level of bilateral relations, which are developing steadily. Oskar Fischer and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, who is also a Central Committee Politburo member of the Yemen Socialist Party, praised the constructive peace policy of the socialist states. They emphasized that the most recent Soviet initiative on the Near East problem was a realistic basis for a just and comprehensive solution of the conflict. Both sides affirmed their complete support for these proposals.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN -- On Monday [13 August] Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, received for a farewell visit Kurt Meier, GDR ambassador to Pakistan. President Ziaul Haq asked the ambassador to transmit his greetings to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

REAGAN: ENSLAVED EAST EUROPE NOT FORGOTTEN

AU201408 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Aug 84 p 3

[MTI report: "Ronald Reagan Gave a Speech Attacking the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] On Friday, 17 August, in Washington, Ronald Reagan delivered a sharply anticommunist, anti-Soviet speech attacking the socialist countries. The U.S. President uniformly called the East European socialist countries "enslaved nations" and declared that the United States "has not forgotten them." Reagan even questioned the Yalta agreement in his speech.

The pretext for the President's declarations was Reagan's meeting with representatives of various Polish emigre organizations. Reagan also spoke aggressively about the processes taking place in Poland, but said, however, that the amnesty, if fully carried out, "can positively influence" U.S. policy toward Poland. He did not mention the Polish Government's latest positions, which proposed negotiations with the United States, yet he praised at great length the former Solidarity organization which, according to him, "encouraged all those who are fighting for freedom."

Reagan concluded: "There are some who turn a blind eye to Soviet expansion" for the benefit of East-West dialogue, but the United States is not willing to do so. "We reject the interpretation of the Yalta agreement according to which we consented to the division of Europe into spheres of influence," he declared among other things.

Reagan, who earlier tried to change his too sharp anti-Soviet and antisocialist outbursts, has again brought to recollection his famous speech announcing the crusade against communism. He pointed out that for the United States to "passively accept the subjugation of the people of Eastern Europe is not an acceptable alternative." As for actions, he spoke only about extending the operation of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. He declared that "the free world is waging an ideological struggle," and if the United States "seemed paralyzed in the judgment of many people up to now," it now intends to "face the competition" in this area.

SZUROS: NO IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO EAST-WEST TIES

LD201809 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1735 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Our nation wants to live in peace. In the main square of the former city of King Stephen, Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, not only spoke about this desire, but also about what Hungary was doing about the peace of Europe and the world.

[Begin Szuros recording] As a European people, we watch with special apprehension events taking place on our continent or affecting our continent. The unique characteristic of Europe is that throughout history it exercised significant influence, both in the positive and negative sense, on the fate of other parts of the world, even on the whole world.

These days, unfortunately, Europe again is at the crossroads of dangerous trends. As a result of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, it is not only the level of military confrontation and mutual danger that has risen. The U.S.-USSR arms limitation talks, which were of vital importance, have also broken up, and through the further reduction in confidence, the attainment of agreements that would serve to solve disputed issues has also become more difficult.

One of the key issues of peace in Europe, and in the same context, the peace of the world, has been represented for several decades by relations between the two German states. It is on immeasurable significance that since its formation, the first German worker-peasant state has been pursuing a peace-loving policy and, as a result of this policy, with the cooperation of realistic factors in the FRG, relations between the two German states were normalized in recent years.

Unfortunately, the aims of U.S. foreign policy have served as an encouragement to those West German forces that have not given up the idea of restoring the German borders of 1937 and the idea of questioning the GDR's existence as a state and its social order.

Through the experiences of history, we not only understand, but we fully share concerns in this connection. From the point of view of European security, it would be desirable if the FRG Government were to distance itself from such phenomena and aims. It is in the interest of not only Germans, but of all European peoples that the revival of revanchism and militarism should not endanger normal relations between the two German states or the further development of cooperation based on mutual interests and respect for each other's sovereignty and social order.

On our part, we support all those efforts, concrete steps, which serve to ensure that war will never again be able to start from German soil and that the peoples of the two German states will be active participants in the process of European cooperation and the stabilization of European security.

We have faith in the future of human civilization. We trust that sobermindedness will come to the fore, and more and more people on the other side will recognize that in today's circumstances, in the confrontation of the two world systems, war has become pointless as a means of achieving ultimate victory. The objective interests of humanity, regardless of social system, political conviction and ideology, lie in the avoidance of world war, the investment of material and intellectual resources wasted on arms into more valuable purposes, and in the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation.

We consider it encouraging that even in the midst of the worsening international climate, the system of institutions created 9 years ago with the signing of the Helsinki Final Act for the purpose of promoting the cause of European security and cooperation, has survived and overall is fruitfully serving dialogue, and that despite the severe tension that has arisen in U.S.-USSR relations, irreparable damage has still not been caused to East-West relations in the wider context. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES RANGE OF ISSUES

CEMA, Harvest, Mining, Wages

LD161814 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 16 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed the implementation of internal tasks resulting from the resolutions of the CMEA economic summit and the 38th CMEA session. Government heard a report on successful implementation of the grain harvest.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report by the president of the National Office for Wages and Labour on experiences of the introduction of the 40-hour workweek at further enterprises. Most economic organizations have reduced weekly working hours without detrimental effects to their financial situation.

The Council of Ministers discussed a report by the State Planning Committee on the technical-economic situation of Hungarian coalmining and conditions of fulfillment of the 1984-1985 plans, and approved additional government assistance for development. The move is aimed at helping the industry meet the objectives of coal and briquet production and improve conditions for coalmining in 1985.

Government heard a report on this year's experience of companies that have been applying a flexible wage regulation system for some time. It was established that the internal organization, management and financial stimulation systems of the majority of companies have changed for the better and have also boosted export.

Results of 40-Hour Work Week

LD161818 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 16 (MTI) -- A resolution passed by the Hungarian Council of ministers end of last year extended the circle of industrial and construction companies and cooperatives that are to switch-over to the 40-hour working week as from January 1, 1984. Earlier only enterprises working several or around-the-clock shifts were allowed to work less than 42 but at least 40 hours a week. The move also allowed enterprises to work shorter hours provided they can make up output during regular hours. State administration organs switched over to a uniform 40-hour working week as from March 5 this year.

The Thursday session of the Council of Ministers reviewed the experiences of the switch-over to the 40-hour week. The possibility of a shorter week affects 1,400,000 workers employed in 900 industrial and construction enterprises and cooperatives and 90 per cent of them reduced working hours in the first half of the year. The majority of the enterprises introduced shorter hours in the first month. Most companies made up for lost working time by reducing hours waiting for material or machinery, improving the organization of labour and increasing the intensity while technical and technological improvements accounted for a minor fraction. The incomes of the affected enterprises did not diminish and neither did their financial situation deteriorate. Output was actually 4 per cent higher in the socialist sector of industry in the first half of the year than a year earlier, which counterbalanced not only shorter hours but also manpower loss.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CANADA -- Budapest August 17 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, Friday saw Lajos Nagy, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Canada, who is shortly to take up his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 17 Aug 84 LD]

GASPAR RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, August 17, (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Friday received Nguyen Luong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 17 Aug 84 LD]

ROBERT BURGERT GREETED -- Budapest, August 17 (MTI) -- On behalf of the HSWP Central Committee Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, greeted Robert Burgert, member of the HSWP CC and general manager of the Babolna Agricultural Combine, on his 60th birthday. The ceremony was attended by Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC Economic Policy Department. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 17 Aug 84 LD]

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO U.S. OFFER TO LIFT SANCTIONS

AU201355 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Aug 84 pp 1-2

["The Stand of the Government of the PPR on the U.S. Authorities' Announcement Concerning Readiness To Lift Some Restrictions Against Poland"]

[Text] PAP -- On 16 August, the Government of the PPR transmitted its stand to the U.S. concerning the U.S. Government's announcement that it is ready to lift some U.S. restrictions against Poland. The reply of the Government of the PPR was transmitted by Jan Kinast, member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium, to John Davis, U.S. charge d'affaires in Warsaw. The document states the following:

Having studied the position assumed by the President of the United States vis-a-vis Poland, made public by the White House spokesman on 3 August 1984, which was transmitted through diplomatic channels in Warsaw and Washington and supplemented by the information supplied by State Department representatives at the 3 August press conference, the Government of the PPR deems it desirable to take a stand on that position within the broader context of U.S. policy toward Poland.

1. In this connection, the PPR Government wishes to recall the three main points of the note that it addressed to the U.S. Government on 3 November 1983, which thus far have remained unanswered.

In that note, the PPR Government asserted that the "the United States' unfriendly and illegal actions vis-a-vis Poland have been demonstrated by the U.S. Government's suspension of the implementation of bilateral accords; namely, of the accord on air traffic, signed on 19 July 1972, and of a substantial part of the accord on fishing concessions in the proximity of U.S. shores, signed on 2 August 1976. The most-favored-nation clause was suspended arbitrarily, which amounts to a clear violation of the multilateral obligations assumed within the framework of GATT, which has been respected and observed by the international community for years.

"The sudden withholding of negotiated loans and the subsequent interruption of the flow of fodder, important raw materials, and various components have brought about a slump in production in the numerous economic sectors of great importance for the flow of goods for the population, and have resulted in canceling the cooperative links in those sectors, particularly those that relied on previously purchased U.S. technologies. The policy of restrictions inspired by the United States has created numerous economic perturbations, and, in particular, serious restrictions in trade with a number of Western countries.

"In addition, restrictions on scientific and technological cooperation, effected by the suspending or freezing of many accords, have resulted in breaking off or greatly retarding long-standing contacts between the scientific institutions and scientists of both countries."

The note also stated that "restrictions and other unfriendly measures have hit all Polish people by lowering their living standards and increasing the hardships of daily life. All this has inflicted and continues to inflict serious lossses, amounting to billions of dollars, on the Polish economy."

Noting that the policy of restrictions defies international law, the principles of the CSCE Final Act, and the declared principles of bilateral cooperation, the PPR Government stressed that "the U.S. Government's policy toward Poland constitutes inadmissible interference in our state's internal affairs, exerts pressure on Poland, and tries to impose political solutions on it in conflict with the vital needs of national existence. Such an attempt amounts to violating the Polish state's sovereign rights."

Resolutely protesting the restrictions, other unfriendly measures, and interference in Poland's domestic affairs, the PPR Government demanded that all restrictions be withdrawn at once and that all attempts at interference in Poland's domestic affairs, including propaganda aggression via Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, be halted.

The PPR Government stressed that in light of the losses suffered by the Polish economy, "the partial measures, which are pretenses and constitute a feint vis-a-vis the obvious necessity to abandon the policy of restrictions, which the U.S. Government continues to treat [trakjuje] as a factor of interference in Poland's domestic affairs and, in particular, as an instrument of diktat concerning the issues of the legal order in force in Poland," will not change the atmosphere of mutual relations and cannot be regarded as a basis of normalization.

This is because the return to normal relations by our countries depends on lifting the economic and fiscal restrictions and on ending other unfriendly measures.

The Polish Government also expressed its conviction that "the U.S. Government undoubtedly realizes that solving the problem of Poland's debts to Western creditors, including the United States, depends on removing those external conditions that are seriously hindering Poland's efforts to overcome its economic difficulties and increase industrial production and exports. One of the conditions for achieving this goal is to enable Poland to join the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD].

The PPR Government also expected that the U.S. Government would take the necessary steps to remove the damage suffered by the Polish economy and people due to the unfriendly and illegal measures taken against Poland.

2. The various statements made by U.S. Administration representatives confirming the hardships resulting from the restrictions against Poland and the recent statements made by President Reagan, who admitted that the policy of restrictions did inflict damage on the Polish community, justified the assumption that decisions would be made to finally lift the illegal and unfriendly restrictions causing Poland losses.

(Updated estimates of the losses suffered by Poland amount to $13 billion. The methods by which these losses are calculated have been published.)

Recent statements concerning air traffic and scientific cooperation are far from the genuine needs generated by the amount of the losses inflicted on Poland and the Polish people and by the task of normalizing our relations.

As you know, the U.S. Government continues to maintain the most important economic restrictions, such as the suspension of the normal customs status, to which members of GATT are entitled and which is called the most-favored-nation treatment clause, and the ban on normal fiscal and credit relations. The so-called collective restrictions by NATO states, especially fiscal, credit, and technological restrictions, as well as a ban on higher-level political contacts, also continue. These restrictions have been imposed under U.S. pressure.

All those restrictions have caused and continue to cause most very considerable losses. The U.S. Administration is undoubtedly aware that lifting those restrictions could crucially help Poland discharge its fiscal obligations and create conditions for the normalization of interstate relations.

We should also bear in mind that even some partial measures announced by the U.S. Government in connection with restrictions have been made dependent on political conditions.

The Polish Government has declared many times that it decidedly rejects and will reject all attempts at diktat. The policy of restrictions as an instrument of political pressure on Poland has been a fiasco and will not succeed in the future.

3. In this context, the Polish Government wants to take a stand on the merits of the announced measures, about which the U.S. Government informed the Polish authorities on 2 August 1984.

To begin with, it is necessary to note that the U.S. measures have not been formulated uniformly and that there are considerable differences between them, making it difficult to accurately comprehend the intention and nature of these decisions.

For example, the White House press spokesman said on 3 August that "the President has confirmed the lifting of the ban on regular flights of the Polish Airlines LOT under the condition that our civil aviation relations become normalized." However, in line with the information transmitted through diplomatic channels, the above position included the following initial condition: "The President is ready to restore to the Polish Airlines LOT the right to land in the United States under the condition that your government agrees to drop its arbitration claims against the United States and that a new bilateral aviation accord is negotiated."

This means that it should be assumed that the U.S. authorities are trying in advance to force the Polish Government to stop defending the interests of PPR citizens and companies that have suffered losses as a result of a one-sided and illegal rupture of the valid air traffic by the U.S. Government. This is also an attempt to dictate initial conditions for resuming air traffic even before talks on a new accord have begun.

Equally incomprehensible are the differences in the formulations of the two official announcements on allowing Poland to apply for membership in the IMF.

The State Department announcement stated that the President is ready to "drop the objection," but the White House spokesman said that "the complete and reasonable implementation of the amnesty decision will create a positive atmosphere that will make it possible to consider Poland's application."

Citing examples of a number of obscurities in American announcements, the PPR wishes to recall that the list of restrictions in force also contained obscurities. Aside from the official restrictions announced successively in 1981-82 by representatives of the U.S. Administration, new measures, which greatly extended the scope of that list, began to appear one after another.

In this way, it was revealed in 1983-84 that Poland was subjected to restrictions in scientific exchanges and that the United States blocked Poland's application to resume its membership in the IMF and the IBRD. It was also revealed for the first time that Poland was subjected to increased control concerning the furnishing of technology.

The PPR Government takes the following position on the U.S. Government's planned moves:

A. Scientific Cooperation: The U.S. side announced the lifting of the ban on scientific trips in the framework of the Marie Sklodowska-Curie Fund and intends to fully restore scientific exchange.

The PPR Government believes that normal scientific cooperation should depend on the correct shaping of that cooperation's legal structure.

As is known, the legal framework for Polish-U.S. scientific cooperation was the agreement on cooperation in science and technology of 31 October 1972 and the agreement on financing that cooperation through the Marie Sklodowska-Curie Fund of 8 October 1974.

As a result of the sanctions policy, the U.S. side refused to prolong the 1972 agreement, which expired in 1982, as well as to sign a new governmental agreement on scientific-technological cooperation and its financing, which was agreed on and initialed on 1 October 1981.

Nor was the agreement on scientific cooperation between the Polish Academy of Science and the U.S. National Scientific Fund, signed on 11 December 1981, implemented.

The U.S. side also refused to prolong certain specialist agreements, for example, the cooperation agreement between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy, and Environmental Protection, which expired on 31 October 1982.

The direct cooperation between the scientific establishments in our countries and scholarship exchange programs also need adjustment.

These issues can become the subject of governmental talks on new scientific cooperation agreements and on the Marie Sklodowska-Curie Fund. Such adjustments should ensure equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Polish side agrees to embark upon the necessary international talks to discuss the assumptions of the scientific cooperation situation in its entirety.

B. Air Traffic: The U.S. side has announced that it is restoring landing rights in the United States to the Polish Airlines, LOT.

The return to full normalization of relations in air traffic has depended and continues to depend on the agreement to renew regular air links, to restore links unilaterally broken off by the U.S. Government, and to compensate Polish Airlines, LOT, and Polish citizens for the losses thus incurred. This stand was presented in our note of 3 November 1983, as well as in our aide memoire of 21 February 1984. Moreover, in the PAP declaration published on 3 February 1984, we state that "Poland, which has seen many agreements suddenly broken off and has experienced economic losses stemming from this, cannot undertake any cooperation without having sufficient guarantees and assurances for the future."

The resumption of normal and long-term aviation cooperation between our two countries does, therefore, require suitable assurances.

The Polish Government agrees to start governmental talks on the new aviation agreement and the complete and permanent settlement of air traffic issues. However, this must be without any kind of conditions.

C. The IMF and the IBRD: The U.S. side has expressed readiness to withdraw its objection to Poland's membership in the IMF, while the PPR Government believes that the issue of this membership does not concern Poland's relations with the United States, but that it concerns Poland and international agencies such as the IMF and the IBRD.

If the United States, a member of the IMF, withdrew its reservations, this would enable its other member-countries to start examining Poland's application to the IMF. Many of these countries declared a positive attitude toward Poland's application, but despite this, the matter was not examined because of the political blockade instigated by the United States.

The Polish Government hopes that Poland's application for acceptance to the IMF and the IBRD will be examined by this agency's [singular as published] authorities, in accordance with the binding procedure and generally accepted principles, and with an understanding for Poland's economic problems, which have been particularly aggravated by the sanctions.

We resolutely and immediately reject the link that the United States is making between Poland's application for membership in this international agency [singular as published] with the implementation of the amnesty. This is another attempt at unlawfully meddling in Poland's internal affairs, in violation of the UN Charter and with the intention of pressuring its politics. This is also an attempt at political interference in the affairs of an international organization with which Poland is to undertake negotiations on its membership.

The amnesty in Poland is a sovereign act of the Polish parliament and one of many proofs that the country has stabilized and that the policy of national accord is no empty phrase. The implementation of the amnesty conforms to Polish laws and is in the exclusive exercise of the Polish authorities. Making Poland's application for admission into the IMF and the IBRD dependent on political conditions is clear proof that the United States has not stopped usurping the right to interfere. The United States has no such political or moral right. Attempts to violate sovereign rights and use political diktat against Poland were, are, and will be decidedly rejected.

4. Although the recent U.S. measures do not constitute any change in U.S. policy vis-a-vis Poland, we see a positive element in them. Therefore, the PPR Government agrees to begin intergovernmental talks on specific issues of air traffic and scientific cooperation, without any initial conditions. However, the PPR Government once again resolutely demands the cancellation of all restrictions and the United States' abandonment of interference in the internal affairs of our country.

As the Polish side has frequently stressed, the road to true normalization of bilateral relations is still open and depends primarily on the United States' abandonment of the unrealistic and unfriendly policy vis-a-vis Poland.

The PPR Government will evaluate the U.S. Government's policy toward Poland exclusively from the angle of specific decisions and actions. With this in mind, we also expect the U.S. Government to abandon calculations and measures designed to promote internal destabilization in Poland. In particular, we demand the cessation of aggravating and destructive, often insulting propaganda concerning Polish affairs. Recently, the Polish authorities have frequently protested to the U.S. authorities about the activities of radio stations such as Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. The character of the programs beamed by those stations is in glaring conflict with the principles binding on countries maintaining mutual relations.

The only way to normalize Polish-American relations is to give up the policy of interference in internal affairs, including aggressive propaganda; return to normal conditions of trade, economic-fiscal cooperation, and equal cooperation in all sectors; and take measures to remove the losses occasioned by the policy of restrictions. The PPR Government sees no other way to achieve this normalization.

DEMAND FOR LIFTING OF SANCTIONS REITERATED

AU201302 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18/19 Aug 84 p 1

[Zygmunt Broniarek Commentary: "The Only Way" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The publication entitled "U.S. Policy on Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents (1980-1983)," published in Warsaw several months ago, contains the following sentence: "The publication presents detailed facts and documents concerning U.S. policy on Poland (PERHAPS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER TO SAY -- AGAINST POLAND) during the last 4 years." Although the sentence in boldface is in parenthesis, it is the key to understanding the essence of U.S. policy in relation to our country since the introduction of martial law. This is essentially a policy aimed AGAINST Poland -- against Poland as a WHOLE and as a STATE BODY. It is also against our national interests. If President Reagan, who initiated this policy and at first stressed that the U.S. sanctions were aimed against the government, not the Polish people, finally felt compelled to admit that they are harmful to the people, then this is probably the best proof that this U.S. policy was supposed to strike at all Poles, with the exception, of course, of those who identified their egoistic interests with this policy and who demanded that it should constantly be extended.

The aim of this policy was clear -- to destroy the socialist system in Poland. If this intention was not implemented, it was not because the people who wanted and were supposed to implement it lacked the resolution or the consistency to do so, or because of an INTENSE HATRED for this system. No! There were more than enough of these things and of the appropriate measures for bringing this destruction about, the most important being -- without making light of the others -- the aggressive propaganda primarily conducted by Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. Poland became an experimental training field for the testing of the thesis-question: Is it possible to subvert the socialist system under certain circumstances without using direct military intervention? Many professional propagandists and specialists on East European affairs in the West have invested large resources, not only on the intellectual level, to make the thesis-question a VERIFIED thesis.

This did not happen. It became evident that the socialist system in Poland is stronger than these professional propagandists and specialists had supposed. Poland, assisted by its allies, refuted the unprecedented attacks on its sovereignty and did not give in at any stage or in any area to U.S. pressure, because U.S. pressure was mainly what the struggle was and is about.

The consistency with which Poland repelled the attacks on its sovereignty was and is expressed in the position THAT U.S. SANCTIONS ON POLAND, BASED ON AN APPRAISAL OF THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN OUR COUNTRY, ARE UNLAWFUL. All the agreements that the U.S. side broke or suspended were negotiated on the expresses verbis principle, which was stated, of respecting the sovereignty of one's partner and not interfering in his internal affairs. It could not have been any other way, and this is where our fundamental position stems from, expressed once again in the 16 August 1984 document: Normalization of Polish-U.S. relations can only take place when all U.S. sanctions are lifted.

Our position brings results. In many Western countries, one can more frequently hear the opinion that the policy of imposing sanctions has already been proved ineffective. What is more, a discussion has been going on for some time in the United States about whether it is achieving the goals it set when it introduced the sanctions.

The answer to this is completely negative, because the socialist system has not, after all, been subverted in Poland, and Poland has not been torn away from the socialist community. Poland's integration in the CEMA framework has been intensified, and finally, the sanctions on Poland, which were supposed to evidence and consolidate NATO's unity, led to differences between the United States and its West European allies.

This explains the partial and incomplete but, nevertheless, certain steps taken by the U.S. Administration in which "we can see a positive element," as stated in the abovementioned document sent to the U.S. Government on 16 August 1984. This "positive element" was not given to us. We won it through our own consistency; and if certain steps are made, then it is because we demanded them, and still demand the implementation of the agreements which we made in good faith and which we believed the United States negotiated in good faith. THEREFORE, WE DEMAND A RETURN TO THE SITUATION THAT EXISTED BEFORE THE IMPOSITION OF U.S. SANCTIONS ON POLAND.

The United States STILL does not want to accept such a demand. This can be seen in the statements made by its highest representatives. The United States is attempting to impose the following position on us: Yes, we will withdraw certain sanctions, but conditionally and depending on the development of Poland's internal situation. Nor do we want to hear anything about paying compensation for the losses Poland suffered as a result of our sanctions. This is not a realistic position. The United States should have realized, on the basis of its experiences thus far, that Poland will never abandon its right TO DEMAND THE ABOLITION OF ALL SANCTIONS WITHOUT THIS PROCESS BEING CONNECTED WITH THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN POLAND.

It is on the basis of this and the conclusions we are drawing from our own appraisal of the situation that, "although the recent U.S. moves do not constitute a change in U.S. policy on Poland, we do see a positive element in them," and Poland is proposing to the United States that important talks be embarked upon on the issues contained in our document of 16 August 1984. At the same time, we point to the need for the United States to change its position on other issues: the issue of restoring a normal customs status to Polish trade, called the most-favored-nation clause, a return to maintaining normal financial-credit relations, and halting the "embittering, destructive, and frequently insulting propaganda" of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. The former particularly needs to be stressed, as the Voice of America is a state institution and Radio Free Europe is maintained through congressional funds: Thus, it is the government and the Congress, the most official of institutions, that are responsible for what Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America broadcast. This cannot help but influence the INTERSTATE relations between the United States and Poland.

Observing the principle of respecting sovereignty and noninterference in Poland's internal affairs -- this is the only way to restore normal relations between the two countries. "The Government of the PPR does not see any other way," our document states.

CITIZEN REVEALS 'SPYING ACTIVITY' FOR U.S.

LD201657 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2028 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] We now present a current affairs program entitled "I Wanted To Tell About It."

[Begin recording] [Unidentified announcer] We present a film that television has received from the Investigations Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Consent for showing it has been expressed by a person who, availing himself of the amnesty, submitted himself to the prosecution organs, disclosing circumstances of his criminal activity.

[Question] You are in the Investigations Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. My name is Captain [name indistinct]. You wished to disclose a crime. What kind of crime?

[Answer] I would like to disclose facts about my spying activity.

[Question] Do you consent to our conversation being filmed and recorded?

[Answer] Yes, I agree.

[Question] What made you decide to reveal yourself to the prosecution organs?

[Answer] The Amnesty Act. I am aware that I committed numerous wrongs against my fatherland, and I would like to put them all behind me, reveal activities, and start a new life.

[Announcer] Many viewers might consider the conversation shown here as too vague; many will think that important questions failed to be asked and that a number of matters were left unfinished. Bearing this in mind, we wish to explain that out of several hours of recording, we were given only those excerpts whose revelation does not harm state interests.

[Question] Where, when, and with what intelligence service did you cooperate?

[Answer] I began my cooperation with American intelligence.

[Question] How did this happen?

[Answer] I went to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, which is in the Aleje Ujazdowskie, where I enquired about obtaining a visa. I wanted to go to the United States, thinking I would get work there, earn a few dollars, and thus improve my standard of living. I asked for an interview with the consul. A gentleman came to me who said his name was Smith. A conversation started. This man asked me my name, where I came from, my family situation, and where I worked. I answered frankly to Mr Smith's questions. I noticed that during the questions about my work Mr Smith became increasingly interested. He said to me: Sir, my colleague will be interested in this matter; he works here in the embassy. I would like to propose that you leave the embassy, go into Aleje Ujazdowskie, and then to the consulate on Piekna Street. I did this. When I arrived at the consulate, Mr Smith was waiting with his colleague, a man who, interestingly, had a dark beard and dark hair. He presented me to his colleague and said I shall leave you now to continue your conversation with this gentleman. During the conversation, he gave his post as third secretary of the embassy and gave his name as (Norwill).

[Question] Would you recognize these men from pictures I shall show you? Just a minute.

[Answer] This is Mr Smith.

[Announcer] From the files of the security service: Edward James Smith, born 25 May 1938. He began foreign service work on 18 Sept 1967 in the State Department. In April 1971 he was appointed second secretary for consular affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

He was recalled in November 1972 after revelation of a romance with the wife of another U.S. diplomat. He returned to his post at the State Department. In October 1973 he went to Saigon where he was the second secretary for consular affairs at the U.S. Embassy. In Vietnam he enrolled into the CIA a Polish citizen, Zenon Celegrat, who in 1979 was sentenced by the Warsaw Military Court to 25 years in prison for spying. On 18 October 1976 Smith again took up the post of second secretary for consular affairs in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. His intelligence duties in Poland included maintaining contacts with Polish citizens of interest to American intelligence as well as with persons offering their services or intelligence information to the U.S. intelligence service.

[Answer] This is Mr (Norwill).

[Announcer] William Philip (Norwill), born 13 Oct 1947. In August 1976, (Norwill) began working in the U.S. State Department, from where he was sent to a course in Polish at the Foreign Service Institute. In September 1977, he was appointed third secretary, vice consul in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. A year later he was working in the Political Department. Officially, he is in charge of the consular section dealing with American citizens staying in Poland, but in fact he is an employee of American special services. His tasks include recruitment of agents and other intelligence activities. Presently he is employed at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

[Answer] Mr (Norwill) presented me with a questionnaire containing about 40 questions, including detailed questions about me, my family, my place of work, my colleagues and bosses, and where I live. There were also questions about the deployment of Polish Armed Forces units and the Soviet Army. I gave all this information, and he, to put it briefly, offered me cooperation and I agreed. All the time I thought about how much I would be able to earn in the United States but here Mr (Norwill) corrected me, saying I did not have to go there to earn the money, but that it could be earned here. He gave me another piece of paper, this one in English. I must say his Polish was not very good, but it was possible to communicate with him, and he explained that this was a pledge of cooperation. I did not know then that this was cooperation with the intelligence service. I signed the pledge and he told me he was the third secretary of the embassy but was also an employee of American intelligence. He then began training me. He told me to maintain full secrecy when keeping in touch. I was to receive a letter at home, and on one page of it there would be [word indistinct] and on the second page there would be detailed instructions [words indistinct]. When I received the letter, I was to put the piece of paper in water, wait a while, and then the writing would appear. He also told me that I could be sure of full security and that I was never again to appear at the U.S. Embassy. I would receive money, [indistinct words] leaving for United States and receiving U.S. citizenship.

[Question] Did you get such a letter?

[Answer] Yes, three pages in invisible ink. I was told where the container was, in Warsaw on one of the paths at the Soviet soldiers' cemetery. [Words indistinct] I found this container and, according to the secret instructions, I marked the (box) to indicate that I received the container.

[Question] Did you know how to use the container?

[Answer] Yes, it had to be broken apart, and inside there were [word indistinct] pills, instructions, and tasks for further activity. Let me show you. [Words indistinct] There was also money in it.

[Question] Is this all you received from U.S. intelligence?

[Answer] No, this is not all. Some of the instructions I destroyed, others I hid. This is it.

[Question] What were the pills for?

[Answer] You put them in water to get a solution, put a letter in it, and then the ink becomes visible.

[Question] What tasks were given to you by U.S. intelligence?

[Answer] The tasks concerned information about my work enterprise, my bosses there, my colleagues, and, most important, the kind of work my enterprise did. These questions became increasingly intense and wide-ranging. I do not recall them exactly, but they concerned sociopolitical matters in (Wielkopolska), matters of the expanding Solidarity, and people working in Solidarity. The instructions ordered some kind of inspiring activity of, I would say, an antistate character.

[Question] What did it involve?

[Answer] One had to prompt colleagues to call for strikes -- it was then fashionable to have go-slows -- and going into the streets and provoking clashes with the police. At the same time, I was told to keep a good distance and not be seen too much. I was to hold talks with friends. I was to say that the Soviet Union was responsible for the bad economic conditions in Poland. I was to encourage my colleagues to step up their demands and thus produce the greatest possible chaos in our state.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, I spent some of the money, of course. I still have some left, and I would like to give it to you and to apologize.

[Announcer] On 15 August the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office decided not to begin an investigation. The person who revealed himself thus availed himself of the amnesty. [end recording]

FRG 'RIGHT WING' REACTS TO GLEMP REMARKS

LD201919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] West German right-wing forces and mass media reacted with a wave of antipathy, claims, and even open hostility to those parts of a speech made by the Primate of Poland Cardinal Glemp in Czestochowa in which he denied the revisionist claim about an alleged million-strong German minority in Poland.

Papers quote statements made by Christian Democratic politicians, including Czaja, who stressed that the FRG has no intention of giving up its constitutional obligation to protect the interests of persons of German origin living on former eastern territories of the German Reich. A majority of papers, such as Kiel's KIELER NACHRICHTEN, are of the opinion that Primate Glemp's statements concerning Germans in his fatherland most certainly have not gained him new friends in the Federal Republic, and his point of view was met with lack of understanding and explicit negative reaction.

West German mass media endeavor to accuse the Polish church of nationalism and jingoism, and write with clear disappointment that Germans should not forget this in matters concerning Poland and the Polish people, and that one cannot count on essential divergencies between the church and state.

CDU/CSU OFFICIAL SEES FRG TREATIES AS TEMPORARY

LD201952 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The deputy chairman of the parliamentary CDU/CSU grouping in the West German Bundestag, Volker Ruhe, has said that the CDU/CSU still holds the treaties concluded by the FRG with East European states to be a sort of temporary means of coexistence, which is not a final solution to the German problem.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH PRC

AU170645 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Aug 84 p 5

[Interview given by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade, to Henryk Chadzynski: "The Revitalization of Trade With China"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] What is Poland interested in that China can offer to trade?

[Gwiazda] From China we import both production and raw materials, as well as market, industrial, and food-agriculture goods. The last group includes items such as rice, tea, meat, oleiferous seeds, and spices. The raw materials we import include tungsten ore, antimony, mercury, paraffin, pharmaceutical chemicals, leather, and other slaughter-house byproducts. We also buy from China cotton, silk, knitted goods, stationery, and canvas-rubber footwear. Therefore, the structure of this trade is advantageous both for us and our partner.

[Chadzynski] What do we offer in return?

[Gwiazda] The main items in our exports to China are steel goods, chemical raw materials, machines and mining equipment, lathes, textile machines, cars, and other goods.

[Chadzynski] Where should we look for the mechanisms necessary to increase our mutual turnover?

[Gwiazda] I think that this is contained in the development programs of both countries. We know that Poland, in the framework of its foreign trade realignment, is increasing its trade with socialist countries. China also sees a greater possibility of placing orders with Poland in the framework of its economy's modernization programs. All this favors the increase of trade, and this partner is of great interest to us regarding the scale of our export transactions, the same as it is regarding our imports. The structure of the goods both countries can offer also meets mutual needs. I would like to stress that PRC suppliers are exceptionally reliable and conscientiously observe delivery dates as well as quality demands, and that the development of this trade will also be favored if Polish contracting parties fulfill these basic trade demands just as well.

[Chadzynski] What decides our purchasing potential?

[Gwiazda] The principle on which we base our trade with the PRC is balancing our exports with our imports, and because our partner's potential is incomparably larger than ours, the scale of this trade will primarily be decided by the size of our exports.

[Chadzynski] Which Polish goods can we count on to be successful on the Chinese market?

[Gwiazda] The prospects for the development of trade are great. I primarily have in mind the possibility of increasing investment deliveries connected with the development of certain areas of Chinese industry, or the modernization of installations that we once constructed in China. Particularly important can be our deliveries to the mining industry for both coal and nonferrous metals. After all, we do have a great deal of experience in this area. Another such area is goods connected with the development of the energy industry. The interest of our Chinese partners in the development of cooperation with our shipbuilding, automotive, light, and food industries is also clear.

[Chadzynski] How far can we go beyond conventional trade methods and develop various kinds of cooperation? After all, we do have a very successful example of this in a ship chartering company, which operates at a profit.

[Gwiazda] I think that the future will show the usefulness of the various kinds of cooperation that can contribute to the revitalization of trade. Similarly, another such area of cooperation could be fishing, and an unconventional area could be tourism. I admit that the geographic distance is an obstacle that must be tackled for greater cooperation in many areas of industry, but I believe that there is, for example, a possibility of considerably developing various kinds of exports services in the design of advisory fields. The specific revitalization of our mutual visits, and especially the opinion polls conducted by specialists in various areas, undoubtedly contribute to the better exploitation of the enormous potential for developing trade and cooperation.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ZIMBABWE CONGRESS, RELATIONS

LD171943 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 17 — "During the talks I held with Zimbabwean politicians a possibility emerged to keep up contacts between the Polish United Worker's party (PUWP) and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF], as well as relations in the economic field," head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department told PAP today while summing up his presence at the 2nd ZANU-PF Congress this month.

"Considering the fact that Zimbabwe has resources of manganese, chromium and nickel as well as of such products as coffee, tea and cotton, cooperation with such a partner is not only possible but it is necessary," Czeslaw Dega said. "In fact, the participation of a PUWP representative in the 2nd ZANU congress was the first political contact in bilateral relations between Poland and Zimbabwe.

"During my visit I met with great friendliness and recognition for the policy conducted by Poland which -- as it was found out there -- has always had warm feelings for states fighting for their independence," he went on.

"Over a few years that passed since the moment Zimbabwe had won independence, the country reported considerable attainments, namely, high rate of economic growth, general education and health service," Dega stressed.

"Both due to that country's geographical position, its natural resources, well developed agriculture and industry and an anti-imperialist attitude, Zimbabwe is a significant factor of shaping the political situation in the south of Africa.

"It would not have been possible for Zimbabwe to report such achievements if it were not for a clear political programme of ZANU which is a mass-scale organization with links in districts and provinces as well as in youth and women's organizations.

"All this makes it possible to reach new political and social goals, namely establishing one-party system and fulfilling socialist revolution tasks," Czeslaw Dega said. "While speaking about these matters one cannot neglect the role of the ZANU leader and Zimbabwe's Premier Robert G. Mugabe who is Zimbabwe's unquestionable leader and who enjoys prestige both among his fellow citizens and on the international arena.

"His sound judgement, his ability to assess a situation and to make a proper decision allows one to believe that these goals -- despite the opposition of the international capital which has its business shares in Zimbabwe and the internal opposition -- will be achieved.

"Robert Mugabe's position has been confirmed and consolidated during the 2nd ZANU Congress," Czeslaw Dega concluded.

ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN TARNOW

LD210351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] A festive meeting took place today in the Ludwick Solski Theater in Tarnow to mark Romania's national day and the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the antifascist rebellion. Stanislaw Opalko, member of the PZPR committee, and Ion Cozna, Romanian ambassador to Poland, delivered speeches. The similar destinies of the two countries and nations, the speakers emphasized, is the basis for lively contacts, friendship, and cooperation in many fields.

AMNESTY FIGURES, PROSECUTION OF REPEAT OFFENDERS

LD202315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] More than 168,000 people have benefited from the provisions of the Amnesty Act up to now. On Monday, 113 people left penal establishments and custody on the basis of court decisions. Up to now, therefore, a total of more than 29,000 people have been freed, including 1,214 women. Unfortunately, the number of people who have treated the act of clemency with disregard has increased. Prosecutors have initiated proceedings against 144 amnestied persons who have committed new offenses.

'MODERATE' OPPOSITION PRODUCES MEMORANDUM

PM201055 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Aug 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Moderate Opposition Seeks a 'Minimum Platform'"]

[Text] Warsaw — The government is trying to maintain the myth that it is the opposition that is rejecting dialogue. Nothing is less true, however, and the best proof of this is Government Spokesman Mr Urban's reaction to an editorial in the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY: "I am afraid," the minister writes, "that if we had to choose between two evils, it would be easier to reach agreement with a completely critical and extreme TYGODNIK than with this TYGODNIK which formulates its platform for accord out of the blue."

This admission is important and particularly dangerous for the country; all things considered, the government prefers opposition extremists like Mr Michnik and Mr Kuron, whose extremism means that they do not have much support and it is easy to attack them, to moderates who, while standing firm on principles, are seeking compromise and dialogue.

The fact that this latter attitude is that of most Solidarity officials has been confirmed once again in a 3-part, 22-page document starting to circulate in secret. This memorandum, attributed to young political commentators close to Krakow's liberal Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, has received, its authors assure me, the personal approval of both Cardinal Glemp and Mr Walesa, which obviously gives it a special impact.

"A Permanent System"

Three fundamental elements can be found in this document:

1 -- A critical assessment of the situation: According to the authors, the Polish state has in fact stopped functioning. The Poles are living in an "anachronistic world," since "the current way of exercising power was produced by a different era and a different situation. The economic situation linked to it is incapable of solving the basic problems solved long ago in modern states."

The population is anachronistic in its reactions, and in how it approaches public affairs. There are no realistic outlooks, no long-term concept of Poland's development or of rebuilding the state's strength and its international position.

2 -- The absurdity of systematic opposition: In the present conditions, taking refuge in rejection leads to nothing, especially since although the government is paralyzed, the opposition is impotent and in fact has no means of changing the political situation. Indeed, despite the crisis, "circumstances make the clandestine movement unable to find effective ways of carrying out positive and practical political action."

In addition, placing hopes in a new explosion now seems to have "little sense," because an explosion is improbable, and, if it occurred, there is little chance of it having positive consequences for the country. Thus, an extreme policy is to be "condemned not only from the moral viewpoint, but also because it is politically ineffective."

This is particularly true since it must be remembered that, "given the real political outlook, the system in Poland is permanent." In these circumstances, "the process of seeking political solutions can be carried out only in the framework laid down by the international situation that has existed for 40 years and is based on very stable geopolitical relations."

Thus, according to this group of young political commentators linked to the moderate opposition, it is necessary "to have the courage to take the government's actions seriously," to condemn them when necessary, but also to support them when they deserve it. Moreover, the authors maintain, this ought to be all the easier because "the vast majority of the population" in fact has "a realistic assessment of the political results of the last war," and one can observe "a broad acceptance of the Polish-Soviet political and military alliance, even taking into account the problems that the disparity between the partners causes for the weaker partner." Thus, in conclusion, what the Poles must do "is not think of a different government, but of government exercised differently."

"A New Rationality"

3 -- Compromise proposal: The memorandum therefore stresses the need for a "new rationality" to develop in the country. It is necessary to find a "minimum platform" making it possible to "harmonize the interests of a diversified society in order to achieve vital cooperation." To make things perfectly clear, the authors specify that their proposed compromise "has nothing to do with national reconciliation or with the abandonment of the political fight." In fact it is simply a "political agreement required by the situation and concluded on the brink of the abyss." It will be noted that this position is very close to that of Primate Glemp.

Though the opposition must respect the government and the principles of the system, the authorities must stop believing that any display of independent public life constitutes a political phenomenon. They must accept full equality between the state, private, and cooperative sectors. Another element in the compromise must be, on the one hand, respect for the alliances and foundations of foreign policy, and on the other, respect for the need for pluralism of contacts with other countries, including in the West, and for freedom of contacts for private firms, universities, and various organizations that cooperate with counterparts both in the West and East.

In any case, it is particularly necessary to put an end to the situation of "mutual deadlock" in the country because it is leading to a "loss of orientation, the obvious manifestation of which in our country is the absurd attitude of identifying our state interests with the political interests of the United States or other countries."

In conclusion, the document, which is bound to have major repercussions, stresses, in a thought-provoking manner, the fact that the West's supposed "policy of steadfastness" toward the socialist countries, especially Poland, is having disastrous consequences for the population. Without a steady return to a degree of detente, the opposition will soon be deprived of any means of action: "The cold war is no good to us in any form. We need detente."

TYGODNIK CRITICIZED ON ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU171015 Warsaw TU I TERAZ in Polish 7 Aug 84 p 3

[Jan Rem article: "After Turowicz's Birth"]

[Excerpts] TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is doggedly convinced that it is speaking on behalf of the people and that it looks at contemporary Poland with the same eyes as they do. Therefore, the editors state that the amnesty has met the demands of society. Well, that is true, but only to a certain degree.

An opinion poll conducted on the eve of the amnesty in five large cities -- Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw, Gdansk, and I do not remember where else -- shows that the majority of people wanted an amnesty for offenders who acted on political motives and whose deeds were of an active nature. However, public opinion was divided as to whether the leaders should be released from prison.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, edited by Jerzy Turowicz, has deemed the amnesty as being the first step, demands that other steps be taken, and makes five demands. The first includes an allusion to the "excessive exposure (by the authorities -- J.R.) of irregularities in the private sector," a subject close to TYGODNIK's heart, but aside from that, it is simply an impressively succinct description of the party and government's policies in the economic and social fields.

Obviously, the members of TYGODNIK's editorial team have not come across this policy program yet and have worked out their own, which has come out as being almost the same. We may, perhaps, be faced with copyright charges, but it is certain that TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY will not be accepted into the PZPR.

However, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is now only in error when it expresses the conviction that the economic reform, the protection of the poorest, the combating of false egalitarianism, and so on, are aims that the authorities must be forced to take. It is also wrong in supposing that the whole of society, on whose behalf it is speaking, is dreaming of the strict and immediate practical implementation of all the parts of this program. For example, it approves of every restriction the government places on the activities of market mechanisms, while it greets the easing of these mechanisms with criticism. Let TYGODNIK, instead of demanding market mechanisms from the government, attempt to support the economically justified price hikes in opposition to the view of the majority of the public. Let it oppose social demands that are not socially essential, and let it also support factory agreements that set out different wage levels. Then it will see what it means to take off its rose-tinted glasses, submerge itself in the reality of our country, and deal with society's real opinion.

The second demand involves the authorities finding "a genuine forum in which the government can talk to the people about the most important social and economic issues." If in Poland both the economic reform is developing and the views of the majority of the people who are against the effects of the activities of economic logic are being taken into consideration, then such a forum for mutual consultation does exist, and a system of compromises does function between the program and reality. The government's policy is coordinated with everyone, and also, as TYGODNIK would put it, with the "spokesmen for factions of public opinion that count." If the editors of TYGODNIK want to count themselves as being one of these spokesmen, then let them perhaps get to know the opinion of society first, and then show that it cannot only cajole, but also oppose in the name of rational programmatic principles. The point is that TYGODNIK is standing with its back to the entire realistic world of state and public affairs and only turns toward it momentarily in order to gall it. Suddenly, out of the blue, it starts to contrive the wheel and says that if an axle were put inside it then one could ride around on such a contraption.

The third and fifth demands are general calls for "the genuine needs of culture to be understood" and for "hopes to be restored" to centers connected with culture, as well as for a "change in the way power is wielded in order for it to become proof of the fact that the authorities understand the interests of society and the state and that society understands the interests of the authorities and the state." TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY does, I believe, think that it is striking a conciliatory tone by using such words. I, on the other hand, do not consider this to be the language of a political discussion, but unarticulated prattle that ordinarily serves to excite opposition political emotions at various meetings. Since TYGODNIK agrees with the authorities' socioeconomic program, then why does it at the same time suggest that the authorities need to change in such a way that would make them capable of understanding the interests of society and state? Where is the logic in this?

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY does not recognize a society that is, above all, organized into a state in accordance with complex procedures that manifest its authority. TYGODNIK cultivates the view that the authorities exist separately and have their own autonomous goals while society exists separately, a society that is just as homogenous as the authorities and is the force behind antagonistic aspirations and attitudes toward the authorities. TYGODNIK is even inclined to accept such a disastrous state of affairs should only both antagonistic forces want to talk, which is something that depends on the authorities who are busy preying on society. Turowicz is sweetly prevailing on these authorities to loosen their grip.

I shall venture to say that no mutual consultation with, for example, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is possible as long as it perceives the authorities and society to be forces at odds with one another and to have different interests, and the state as a possession belonging to the authorities and not to the people as a whole. This team of editors uses nothing but figures caluclated to gull people, but neither the people, nor the state or its authorities are what TYGODNIK says they are. Therefore, it aspires to such mutual relations between these factors as cannot be implemented at all. The authorities and society are simply members of the same body, one that has complex internal mechanisms, and are not two alien powers that can negotiate a peace on the grounds of achieving a compromise toward the way their conflicting interests are treated. The extent of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's ignorance about society, the state, and its program has become so great that I have the impression that this publication is more than an emigre journal.

TYGODNIK's fourth demand concerns the state giving the church liberties that would facilitate its clergy's work, including educational and charity work. Because one cannot say that TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY does not know the situation of the church in Poland and that this ignorance supplements its unawareness about society and the state, the fact that this demand was put forward is evidence of the fact that this team of editors consciously uses deceit. This is because no one in the whole world, even opponents of our relations like President Reagan, considers that the church in Poland does not, in general, have the liberties and possibilities that TYGODNIK demands for it from the state. The fairy story about a coerced church is not even suitable for Radio Free Europe.

I am afraid that of the two evils, it would be easier to come to an understanding with an irreconcilably critical and offended TYGODNIK than it would with a TYGODNIK that comes out with some fantastic notion about its own kind of forum of mutual consultation. This is because it is necessary to start consultations based on an exacting agreement on the basic information on contemporary Poland. TYGODNIK states that on behalf of the public it is expressing its "primary hopes." We have, therefore, in Poland some kind of mainstay of a bumptious frame of mind. It is a shame that the pleasant mood in Poland is always the product of either unawareness or deceit.

POLITBURO VIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION, CHAN SI VISIT

AU181419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- Evaluating the country's sociopolitical situation at its 14 August session, the PZPR Politburo noted that the stabilization of this situation is progressing and stressed that the Amnesty Act adopted by the Sejm has been praised by the people, who have accepted it as yet another important measure taken by the party and the people's government to promote national accord. The Amnesty Act should also trigger additional civic support for the efforts to ensure domestic calm and to strengthen law and order as well as discipline in public places and plants.

The Politburo agreed that at the present stage of preparations for the 17th Central Committee Plenum it is important that party cells and organizations intensify their efforts to strengthen the state, develop socialist democracy, and consolidate the rule of law, order, and discipline. One measure to accomplish this is the present plant consultations on the principles of the 1985 Central Annual Plan, on the plan for implementing the 16th plenum resolutions, and on the performance and powers of worker-peasant inspectorates. These consultations enable the party to continue its extensive dialogue with the workers class and to listen to the voice of the working people.

In this connection, the Politburo paid special attention to the role and tasks of the local government and administrative bodies in discharging their duties vis-a-vis the state and the people, in implementing the local election programs, and in rapidly responding to the proposals submitted in the course of the people's council election campaigns and after the elections.

Local party cells were instructed to engage in activities that help promote the development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, trade unions, and workers self-management bodies. They were instructed to organize meetings and standing dialogues between party-administrative authorities and representatives of trade unions and workers self-management bodies, and to consistently implement joint decisions.

The Politburo praised the initiative of the college of the chairmen of national trade unions to the effect that all administrative punishments imposed on workers for offenses committed prior to 21 July 1980 should be annulled.

The Politburo studied the results of the control checks carried out in response to complaints and letters addressed to the Central Committee after the 16th plenum.

The control checks carried out by the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, the Central Control Commission, the Suggestions and Complaints Commission, the Supreme Chamber of Control, and the Control Bureau of the Council of Ministers Office confirmed some of the reported distortions and irregularities.

The Politburo ordered stringent party and official action to be taken against the perpetrators of such distortions and irregularities.

The Politburo stressed that a comprehensive analysis of complaints and removal of the reasons for them must be a standing task of all party bodies, especially of party cadres occupying top state posts. The control checks have proved that it is necessary to constantly strengthen contacts with the working people and to be sensitive to reports of all kinds of violations of the principles binding on the party and the socialist state.

The Politburo studied information on the course and results of the harvest.

It agreed that, despite delays caused by bad weather, the grain harvest is proceeding favorably, and that harvest tasks, which have piled up to an exceptional degree, require intensified efforts by farmers and all farm services.

The Politburo praised private farmers, state farm workers, members of produce cooperatives, workers of agricultural circle cooperatives, workers of state machinery depots, and all farm service workers for their efforts in effectively harvesting grain crops.

The Politburo adopted a resolution on celebrations to mark this year's 40th anniversary of the Security Service and the Citizens' Militia.

The Politburo studied the course and results of the official friendship visit to Poland paid by Chan Si, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The Politburo stressed that the visit is of crucial importance for the further development of the two countries' relations and for tightening the ties of friendship between the Polish and Kampuchean peoples, and that it constitutes a contribution to the struggle of progressive and socialist forces against imperialism and for peace and national security.

Having studied the decisions made during their talks by W. Jaruzelski and Chan Si and the bilateral accords signed during the visit, the Politburo declared that they will expand Polish-Kampuchean mutually beneficial cooperation.

UNION FORMED BY 3 MINING TU FEDERATIONS

LD201537 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 20 — Three federations affiliating mining trade union organizations decided to establish a union, said a trade union official from Krakow.

The union is to be composed of the Trade Union Federation of Lignite Miners, the Trade Union Federation of Coal Miners and the Trade Union Federation of Oil Mining and Gas Engineering, chairman of the latter trade union federation Ignacy Jurecki from Krakow, told PAP.

There are five mining and power engineering federations operating now. The talks we held last June resulted in establishing the union. However, two federations have not joined it, said he.

I believe that sooner or later trade union organizations will form a unity. It will not be the old-style Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ) in a new cover but a body which will affiliate all trade unionists working in the same industry. I believe that such organizations composed of federations will be set up soon, concluded he.

JARUZELSKI AT MAGNUSZEW PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION

LD192317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of fighting on the Warka-Magnuszew bridgehead, a patriotic demonstration was held in Magnuszew attended by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who fought there as an officer of the 5th Infantry Regiment. A roll call parade was held, and young people took an oath. Flowers were placed at the memorial to Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, as well as at Polish and Soviet soldiers' graves. After the patriotic demonstration, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived in Mniszow, where he met those who took part in the fighting for Warka-Magnuszew bridgehead. Referring to the Polish People's Army's fighting alongside the Soviet Army, and after the liberation of the country from Hitlerite occupation, Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the lessons for the people and the state that can be drawn from war-time experience.

BRIEFS

COMMITTEE ON TRADE WITH INDONESIA — The first session of the Polish-Indonesian Committee was held in Warsaw on 6-8 August to define the potential sectors of Polish-Indonesian future economic cooperation and the development of mutual trade. The session discussed opportunities for trade in raw materials and industrial consumer goods and for direct air links, and agreed to exchange industrial and trade missions. A Polish mission will visit Indonesia by the end of 1984. [Summary]
[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY LE FIGARO 8 AUGUST

AU201315 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1644 GMT 19 Aug 84

["Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the French Newspaper LE FIGARO" -- SCINTEIA Headline; Interview given on 8 August, in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, -- Question: At a time when Romania is preparing for its 40th liberation anniversary, what are your country's major achievements and development prospects? Furthermore, given the current world economic crisis, how would you refer to the foreign debt problem which is the concern of many of the world's countries. Is Romania paying off its foreign debts and if so, how?

Answer: This month Romania will celebrate 40 years since its antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation. We mark this anniversary with notable achievements in all fields. This year the national income is 32 times higher than in 1945 and industrial production has grown more than a hundredfold. There are industries, such as the chemical, whose growth has been over a thousandfold; but this shows their past low level. The machine-building industry has grown more than four hundredfold, and the metal industry over hundredfold. We are eighth in the world in metal output per capita. Farm output has increased sevenfold since 1945.

We have also succeeded in strongly developing science, education, and culture. In our opinion, their role is essential in the advancement of each people and especially in the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The strong growth of the forces of production, and the sustained development of the national economy provided the material and financial means for the country's economic and social progress. Every year for the past 20 years we have allotted about one third of the national income for development. At the same time, significant funds were earmarked for the improvement of living standards. One can see the industrial, agricultural, social, cultural and housing construction erected across the country in that span of time. This is best illustrated by the fact that more than 80 percent of the country's population lives in new homes. Today, every 3 and 1/2 minutes another apartment is completed.

We plan to continue this development rate for the 13th congress and have already drafted the guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the next period which are to be published early in September.

Concerning the debt problem and the world recession, it is well known that the economic crisis hit all countries and that the international financial-monetary policies, especially the inordinately high interest rates, caused numerous difficulties, particularly to developing countries.

Under the circumstances, Romania took steps to continue the economic activity and to overcome the effects of the crisis. In 1981-1982 our growth rate was 2.8 percent, in 1983 it was 4.8 percent and in the first 6 months of this year it averaged 5 percent. We have good prospects to end the year with 6 percent growth rate. We managed to pay back a good portion of our foreign debt and have pledged to fully repay the debt within a few years' time, perhaps even ahead of schedule. We are doing this because of the excessively high interest rates that make credit virtually unacceptable.

Our national economy has a potential that enables us to attain this goal and provides the means for socioeconomic development, including the improvement of the standard of living. For example: In September 1983 we began to raise the wages of all workers and pensioners. This was completed 1 August. As a result, the real pay of all working people has gone up roughly 5.6 percent and real pensions about 5 percent. On average, lower wages and pensions increased somewhat more than larger ones. These measures, which were taken at a time when in many countries, including developed ones, the working people's incomes are declining, prove the might of our socialist economy, its capacity to overcome problems, and its ability to provide for the further growth of the country.

Question: Mr President, you have recently inaugurated the Danube-Black Sea Canal. It is a great Romanian achievement. This great achievement will facilitate the very strong growth of Romania's foreign trade. Are there also plans for the further development of the port of Constanta so that it can become a great international trade port, and expand free trade in the world?

Answer: Indeed, this year we have opened to traffic the Danube-Black Sea Canal, whose construction started in 1977 and which required great efforts from our entire people. In building the Danube-Black Sea Canal, we primarily wanted to meet the needs of our national economy. However, we also intended to provide conditions so that this waterway can be used for international trade. For example, we intend to operate a ferry-boat service connecting the canal with Turkey, and thus considerably shorten the distance to the Middle East.

Moreover, we are going to expand the port of Constanta's capacity to around 150 million tons, a part of which will be in a free trade zone. Negotiations with companies and states are already under way to reach agreements. Although the canal has just been opened, many countries and foreign companies have taken an interest in such understandings.

Question: Can the canal be regarded as one more way that your country reasserts its independent policy?

Answer: I cannot say that a canal is a way to assert independence. The canal is a method of communication on Romanian territory and its construction an act of economic interest. Certainly, the country's socioeconomic development and its consolidation implicitly strengthens national independence, and Romania's international policy of cooperation with all the states of the world regardless of social system.

I would like to emphasize that, in our foreign relations, we generally promote free trade based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, which rules out interference in domestic affairs. The zone in the port of Constanta that will serve international companies is aimed precisely at facilitating and promoting international relations.

Question: In connection with the guaranteeing and respecting of the peoples' independence -- a question that we know is dear to you — you have repeatedly said that it is the duty of any people ruled by another to defend itself. Does this amount to a condemnation of all military interventions in various parts of the world?

Answer: Romania itself was under foreign domination for a long time and fought with all its ability to win independence. That is why our country gave and continues to give active support to peoples' liberation movements. We strongly support many African peoples in their fight for independence — including armed struggle. For instance, we actively support SWAPO in its fight for Namibia's independence.

It is our view that the older theoretical thesis according to which any people's oppression is unacceptable, since it is a brutal violation of the rights of individuals and peoples, assumes greater significance in our age. In the final analysis, no people that oppress other people can be completely free. Sir, I repeat, in our opinion people under foreign domination have the right to use whatever means they deem appropriate to win and strengthen their national independence.

Question: Like France, Romania is part of Europe. What is your view of a united Europe? Can there be "two Europes" without threat of conflict?

Answer: First of all, I ought to say something -- very briefly -- about the very serious problems in Europe, about the danger of destruction of the European Continent following the use of nuclear weapons. All this makes us hold the view that we have to do our utmost to save Europe from annihilation, to give the European peoples the conditions for economic and social development that they desire.

Furthermore, it is our opinion that the division of Europe into military and economic blocs is not in the interests of the Europeans. In a way, Europe have developed in full unity throughout its history. Europe's advancement is due precisely to that cooperation. And, the present and the future of Europe require a closer unity, a new unity based on respect for the diversity of social systems, but also on the common interests of ensuring independence, economic and social development, welfare and peace to European peoples. Only united can European peoples build for themselves a better future full of freedom and equality.

Question: For many years you have been steadfast in your position regarding military blocs. Allow me to say that Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact, which is a military bloc. Is there no contradiction herein?

Answer: Indeed, Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact, but we always supported -- and continue to support -- the simultaneous dissolution of the two military pacts. Unilateral dissolution or unilateral withdrawal are impossible. Nevertheless, we believe that we must do our best to overcome the bloc phase since, generally, blocs were never really necessary and less so now than ever before. As a matter of fact, I must say that all socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact support the simultaneous dissolution of the two military blocs.

Question: From this angle -- of the existing military blocs, and especially of the policy of arming -- does it appear to you, Mr President, that world peace is threatened?

Answer: World peace is seriously threatened as a result of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, and the Soviet Union's countermeasures.

Hence, the number one problem of our age is to stop the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, to impose disarmament, the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Europe and, in that framework, the resumption of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the assumption of greater responsibilities by the European countries for the settlement of these issues, especially since the existence and lives of Europeans are at stake.

Question: Concerning Romania's relations with France, do you Mr President, assess them as being good now or as being too affected by differences of opinions?

Answer: Romanian-French relations can be said to be good. They are rooted in tradition, in the strong support that France historically has given our country; after World War II, especially in the fifties and sixties, Romanian-French cooperation, including in production, developed significantly. Of course, we would like to further develop and raise these ties to an ever higher level.

Question: Is President Mitterrand due to visit Romania soon? What is the mood and what do you expect from that visit?

Answer: In principle, President Mitterrand's visit has been planned for this autumn, although the exact dates have not been specifically set. We regard this visit as a landmark in the ties between Romania and France. With everything that I said before as a basis, with the wish to find new ways to develop bilateral collaboration and cooperation in the economy, technology, science, and culture, and to broaden exchanges between our two peoples, and obviously with the need to discuss several serious international problems, it is our opinion that this visit will mark another outstanding moment in relations between Romania and France and open up fresh prospects for those relations.

I want to take this opportunity to convey to the readers of your newspaper and the entire friendly French people our cordial salutations and best wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace.

MIDEAST SUMMIT REPORTED SET FOR BUCHAREST 23 AUG

LD210845 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Aug (KUNA) -- AS-SIYASAH said today, attributing the news to a Western diplomatic source, that "a Middle Eastern summit will be held in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, during the coming few days."

The source said that the Romanian leaders have long been preparing to use their national day celebrations, next Thursday [23 August], as a political festival dedicated to the three issues of the region: the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese problem, and the Iran-Iraq war.

The source explained: "It is as good as certain that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, Director of the Egyptian President's Office Dr Usamah al-Baz, adviser to the Lebanese president (Michael Samaha), PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, in addition to the leader of the Israeli Labor Party Shimon Peres, will be present."

The source pointed out that all the parties were prepared for the occasion to be an extraordinary opportunity for discussing the three crises away from the formalities of international conferences, the formalities which Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu believes spoil the purposes of such conferences.

The source refused to comment on news which said that Romania has prepared a Middle Eastern peace initiative to be presented in the UN General Assembly next month. However, he said that those attending the Bucharest festivities will go from there to the United Nations with joint common denominators that were not previously available to the parties to the three crises.

WORLD LEADERS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

Li Xiannian Met by Manescu

AU201612 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, arrived in Bucharest today. As head of a party-state delegation, he will participate in festivities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation -- the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania. At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the PRC president, Comrade Li Xiannian, will then pay a state visit to Romania.

Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, extended warm greetings to the PRC president on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as welcoming wishes to the great holiday of the Romanian people. Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, members of the party Central Committee and of the government, and representatives of mass and civic organizations were also present to welcome the distinguished guests.

Received by Ceausescu

AU202006 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met this afternoon with Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president. Li Xiannian, as head of a party-state delegation, is participating in festivities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and will then pay a state visit to our country.

The PRC president extended, on behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the party Central Consultative Commission; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and the other comrades of the Chinese party-state leadership, warmest greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for good health and great successes in his activity.

Comrade Li Xiannian stressed that upon the request of the CPC Central Committee and of the State Council, he is fulfilling the important mission of attending the events taking place in Romania to mark the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

Expressing thanks for the friendly message, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey warmest friendly greetings to Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and the other Chinese leaders, as well as wishes for good health and new and great successes in the activity they are carrying out. On behalf of the Central Committee, the State Council, and on his own behalf, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed Comrade Li Xiannian to our country and expressed satisfaction with the participation by the PRC party-state delegation in festivities devoted to the Romanian people's national day.

During this meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian expressed complete satisfaction with the development of relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries and between the Romanian and Chinese peoples. They emphasized that the mutual visits at the highest level contribute to developing and deepening Romanian-Chinese relations at the political, economic, scientific-cultural, and others levels of common interest to the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and the cause of peace, detente, and international understanding.

Mozambique President Arrives

MB201748 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Recorded report from Bucharest]

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel arrived at mid-morning today in Bucharest, capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the head of a Mozambique party-government delegation. He was welcomed by a vice president of the Council of State of this socialist European country.

The Mozambican president will take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascism, which will be marked on 23 August. He will also hold official talks with his Romanian counterpart. A meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the GDR, is also expected to take place.

Delegations from various countries representing parties and governments, particularly from the communist and labor parties of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, will also arrive in Bucharest to attend the 23 August celebrations. Therefore, it is expected that heads of government and state will come to Romania~~, in~~ particular to this capital, Bucharest, which was liberated from the Nazi occupation 40 years ago.

However, we have already been informed that Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, arrived a few hours ago in Bucharest. It is almost certain that Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, will be present. Naturally, he will meet with President Samora Machel.

Welcomed by Radulescu

AU201301 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1218 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party [Mozambique Liberation Front], president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Bucharest on August 20 upon the invitation of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, to attend the festivities arranged on the 40th anniversary of the victorious antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

The delegation includes Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the party, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, minister for foreign affairs, Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the CC of the party, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister for public works and housing, Joao dos Santos Ferreira, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister for agriculture, chairman for Mozambique of the Joint Commission of Economic Cooperation, Jose Julio Andrade, deputy to the People's Assembly, director of the party president's office, Julio Goucalo Braga, deputy to the People's Assembly ambassador, other officials.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, by members of the Romanian Government and other officials.

Ceausescu Meets Samora Machel

AU202028 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 20 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met with Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is heading a party-state delegation from Mozambique to the festivities occasioned by the 23 August national day. Happy to again meet with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Samora Moises Machel extended warm congratulations and wishes to the head of the Romanian state on the occasion of the great event in the life of the Romanian people — the 40th anniversary of the antifascist, anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. He also expressed great appreciation for the successes achieved by the Romanian people in the 40 years of free life.

Thankful for the wishes, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu voiced the party-state leadership's satisfaction with the Mozambique president's participation in the events devoted to the 23 August national day.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the two presidents stressed with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity, and Romanian-Mozambique cooperation, established ever since the armed struggle by the Mozambique people for national liberation, have constantly developed in the spirit of understandings concluded at the preceding summit meeting in Maputo and Bucharest. At the same time, they reiterated their desire to continue to expand and deepen cooperation between the two countries in the economic, political, scientific-technological, and cultural fields, as well as cooperation in the international arena. They expressed the conviction that promoting Romanian-Mozambique cooperation benefits the efforts made by both countries for socioeconomic progress and serves the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

Yugoslav Delegation Arrives

LD211048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (TANJUG) — Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived on a 4-day visit to Romania today at the head of a Yugoslav delegation.

The Yugoslav state and party delegation will attend the celebration of the Romanian national holiday on 23 August and the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and social revolution in Romania.

Dascalescu Meets Kang Song-san

AU210633 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2006 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/8/1984 -- On Monday, August 20, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, met with Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, head of a party and governmental delegation of the DPR of Korea, who attends the festivities occasioned by Romania's national day.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, emphasis was placed on the relations of close friendship and many-sided collaboration between the two countries and peoples, based on the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song. Moreover, it was assessed that there were broad possibilities to further expand those relations, in the two peoples' interests, to the benefit of the general cause of world socialism and peace.

In this context, questions were approached related to the fulfillment of the provisions of the accords and understandings covenanted and further actions were identified apt to step up economic cooperation and trade between Romania and the DPR of Korea.

Iran's Mansuri Meets Andrei

LD210853 Tehran IRNA in English 0737 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 21, IRNA -- The deputy foreign minister in charge of cultural and consular affairs, Javad Mansuri, currently in Romania, met and conferred with foreign minister of that country, Stefan Andrei, Monday. Mansuri is heading an Iranian delegation to Romania for their 40th anniversary of independence.

During the meeting, Mansuri submitted Foreign Minister Velayati's written message to his Romanian counterpart. Mansuri also announced Iran's willingness for expansion of cultural, political and economic ties with Romania.

He also pointed out the Islamic Republic stances concerning the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the U.N. In reply, Mr Andrei emphasized his country's willingness for expansion of Iran-Romania ties. He also thanked the Iranian President Khamene'i's envoy for the presence in the independence celebration.

SUNDIC ON HONECKER INTERVIEW, FRG-GDR TALKS

AU202042 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Inter-German relations: Erich Honecker does not give up the idea of visiting the FRG. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

If nothing unexpected happens, nothing that would be stronger than the desire of the two German states to talk and negotiate about their mutual relations, Erich Honecker will visit the FRG at the end of the next month. This can be concluded from the interview Erich Honecker, GDR party-state leader, granted to the press 2 days ago. In the interview, Honecker clearly delineated his stands toward Bonn and NATO, but also toward those warnings which bring into question the usefulness of his visit to Bonn.

Honecker energetically rose up against the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, but on the other hand, is ready to talk on reducing the risk that the deployment of missiles in both Germanies brings. It is better, he says, to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once. This opinion is shared by Bonn, irrespective of the repeated criticism by the Soviet press, which again warns that militaristic and revanchist tendencies are on the rise in the FRG, complete responsibility for which is being laid on Chancellor Kohl and Vice Chancellor Genscher. This attack by the Soviet press has come one day after Honecker's interview, which may be pure coincidence, but which again recalls the whole complexity of the situation in Europe and in the relations of the two military blocs.

Honecker and Kohl will talk about the advancement of cooperation between the two German states, then about determining the border line on a section of the Elbe River, about banning intelligence activity against the GDR, about respecting the citizenship of the GDR, and about raising the present missions in the two countries to embassy rank.

Both superpowers are equally interested in the inter-German dialogue, with the difference being that the U.S. interest is far more discreet. Washington demands of Bonn that it be informed about all steps Bonn is preparing for the dialogue with Honecker, from which one can also conclude that there is nonetheless curiosity or, to be more precise, suspicion, on the other side about what the Germans are up to. Bonn's reply to Washington's curiosity shows that the FRG is very sensitive to any attempt aimed at gaining timely insight into what the Bonn government is undertaking toward Berlin, and this is why we are going to quote it: You will be informed, the reply states, about everything neither later nor earlier than competent politicians and government members in Bonn. A reply thus composed could also be interpreted as a reproach to Washington that it is suffering from the same complaint as the other superpower.

Since Honecker's interview in the press has cleared up many dilemmas and determined the framework of the meeting with Chancellor Kohl, it would be logical to suppose that the two Germanies' allies will show more patience in waiting for the outcome of the forthcoming inter-German dialogue, even more so since Germans on both sides have done everything possible not to give occasion to anyone to doubt the usefulness of a meeting which at least shows that dialogue is always possible if one sincerely wants it.

QUESTIONABLE JOKE, UNQUESTIONABLE MISTAKE

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[From Vlado Teslic: "The Week in the World" column: "Jest or Mistake?"]

[Text] If it is questionable whether President Reagan tried to make a joke during the famous "microphone test" by issuing an order to bomb the USSR, it is not at all questionable that it was a mistake, and it was one of those that leave deep scars. It is in vain now for the Americans to be angry at the opposite side because it embarked on propaganda. It was difficult to suppose that the USSR would not exploit a gift of this kind.

Moscow, in fact, does not add anything to the opinion of the world public in general, especially that in Europe, that it is a matter that is not funny and that may indicate that something more may stand behind the jest: even if only a subconscious thought of the possibility of a first strike, particularly in light of many earlier Reagan statements about the USSR.

The question is not one that arose just yesterday: Can the highest statesmen make jokes? When and to what extent can they make them? Of course they can, as long as they do it skillfully, in the right place, at the right time, and in the right way. They can particularly do it if they do it at their own expense, as President Kennedy did it in his time when he scathingly remarked, after all the mess of the invasion of Cuba, that he, too, is like Eisenhower, and that he is becoming more and more popular the more mistakes he makes.

Joking words, of course, can always be withdrawn, just like many threats, and ultimately it is not essential what is said, but what is done. Here President Reagan and other statesmen have an opportunity that they have not exploited. This does not mean, however, that statements colored in a hostile way cannot mar the general atmosphere and the actual contributions to the cause of peace.

In any case, the rich treasury of diplomatic gaffes has obtained a significant new acquisition by means of a "microphone test," but diplomacy has lost much more with the very idea that somebody may test missles.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD210302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Bucharest tonight. As members of the SFRY delegation, they will attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation and socialist revolution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

They were seen off by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Dimitru Popa, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY.